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WHILE ALLIES ARE PREPARING

**TO DEMAND OF HOLLAND
THE DELIVERY OF THE
GERMAN EMPEROR IT
REPORTED THAT HE IS
PREPARING TO RETURN
TO GERMANY AND AS-
SUME THE REINS OF GOV-
ERNMENT. PREPARING
FOR THE PEACE CONFER-
ENCE.**

London, Nov. 29.—The former German Emperor contemplates an early return to Germany to resume his throne, according to news received in London from a reliable source. The information is also received that the revolution in Germany is being handled by officers of the High Command with a view to restoring the old regime and to place the Emperor back on the throne. Some of the officers have been recognized and are in citizens' clothes.

London, Nov. 29.—The actual procedure to be followed by the allies in demanding from Holland the delivery of the former Emperor of Germany will be determined when Premier Clemenceau of France and Marshal Foch arrive in this city. It will then be determined the form of demand to be made on Holland.

The Empress and William Together
London, Nov. 29.—The former German Empress arrived at Bergen, Holland, yesterday and was met by auto and conveyed to Amerongen, where the former Emperor is staying, according to a Rotterdam despatch from Dalmurro, Holland.

**Liberal Party of Baden Breaking
With Government**

London, Nov. 29.—The Liberal party of Baden has issued a proclamation demanding a complete breach with Berlin, according to a despatch from Copenhagen.

Preparing for the Peace Conference
London, Nov. 29.—The gathering of the allied leaders in London preliminary to the peace conference indicates the near approach of that important event. Colonel House, representing the American government, and Premier Orlando of Italy, together with the representatives of the British and French leaders are gathering for this purpose.

**Representatives of the Allies Going
To Berlin**

Amsterdam, Nov. 29.—Representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States will arrive in Berlin shortly to discuss the question of the armistice, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette.

**Austria-Hungary Lost Four Million
Men**

London, Nov. 29.—Austria-Hungary lost four million men in killed and wounded, according to a despatch today from Copenhagen. 800,000 were killed and this included 17,000 officers.

**SUGAR ORGANIZA-
TION DEMOBILIZING**

Washington, Nov. 29.—The sugar divisions of the United States will begin to demobilize about December 15th in anticipation of the arrival of Cuba's sugar crop in January. The restrictions on the part of consumers will be in effect next week.

FAIR AND COOLER TONIGHT

For North Carolina fair and cooler tonight with probably frost on Saturday and fair with moderate northwest winds.

"I didn't lose my leg, I gave it," said a wounded soldier back from "over there." "You don't even give your money when you buy War Savings Stamps; you lend it."

HOW ARMY MAY BE DEMOBILIZED

Washington, Nov. 29.—Responding to a letter written by R. R. King of North Carolina, and transmitted through the office of Senator Simmons, Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder suggests the methods that will likely be pursued in demobilizing the American army. The letter to Senator Simmons follows: "This office has had before the General Staff for sometime a scheme of demobilization based upon the following principles:

"1. That the effort should be to restore pre-existing normality.

"2. That the nearest approach to this very desirable end is to give the communities which contributed the military man power a chance to reabsorb it.

"3. That as the boards of the selective service system had the disagreeable task of extracting registrants from homes and civil pursuits they should have dealt out to them the more agreeable duty of restoring those relations.

"4. That under such a plan the demobilization could proceed along the line of the most urgent occupational needs, the individual being routed back with transportation in kind to his own board. This, however, was not to be the universal rule, for upon satisfactory explanation the discharged soldier could be routed elsewhere to another local board.

"5. That the board's having a personal acquaintance with the registrants were the best available agencies to see that they had a chance to take on employment the substantial equivalent of that they gave up.

**THE FIRST AERIAL
BANQUET IS SERVED
On Airplane 2,800 Feet Above New
Flying Field U. S. Air Mail
Service.**

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 28.—The first aerial banquet in history was held today on an airplane 2,800 feet above the new flying field of the United States air mail service here, marking the inauguration of the field as the terminus of the aerial mail service being New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

A few minutes after the mail plane, on charge of Pilot Max Miller left the field at 12:10 this afternoon a big Handley-Page machine rose under control of Captain E. B. Waller of the Royal Flying forces, and during a flight of 22 minutes above the grounds, a real Thanksgiving dinner was served to nine persons. Among the guests were Captain Benjamin B. Lipsner, superintendent of the Air Mail service and Allan R. Hawley, Augustus Post and other officials of the Aero Club of America.

MARKETS

COTTON

New York, Nov. 29.—The cotton market opened firm on Bullish spot advice aboard and strength in southern spots and Liverpool buying, but later turned easier. After opening at an advance of 4 to 37 points the market sold from 15 to 25 points net lower.

New York, Nov. 29.—Cotton futures opened steady with December 28.30, January 27.65, March 26.60, May 26.18, July 25.90.

At noon January was 27.20, Mar. 27.30, May 25.95. Spots on the Wilson market are 26 1-2.

STOCKS

New York, Nov. 29.—Sentiment was again bearish at the opening of the stock market today, developments over the holiday offering little relief from previous opinions. United States Steel was the central figure, selling ex-dividend 3 1-4 per cent down to 94 5-8. The decline of another large fraction brought that stock down to 94.

The oils, coppers, motors and the distillers yielded from one to three points. The Marine shares rallied with Southern Railway.

Buy War Savings Stamps.

NOTED LAWYERS DISCUSS QUESTION

**As to Whether President Wilson
Can Retain His Official
Status and Power**

WHILE ON FOREIGN LAND

New York, Nov. 29.—Noted lawyers of this city yesterday commented on the speech of ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, delivered at the dinner on Tuesday night of the Council on Foreign Relations, in which he discussed the legal questions involved in the President's proposed journey to Europe and raised the issue involved in the President's proposed journey to Europe and raised the issue whether Vice President Marshall would not have to assume the Presidential office in Mr. Wilson's absence from the country.

They also commented on the interview with Vice President Marshall, published in The New York Times yesterday, in which he discussed his relation to the Presidency in Mr. Wilson's proposed absence from the country, and said that he "unquestionably would assume the Presidency of the United States and exercise the duties of that office if a court having jurisdiction directed me to do so."

While Louis Marshall and Samuel Untermyer held that there was no constitutional barrier to the President's trip and Henry W. Taft maintained that the courts were very conservative in dealing with a political question, Archibald R. Watson, former Corporation Counsel of the city, brought up the point that under a law of 1790 the District of Columbia was fixed as the seat of Government after the first Monday in December in 1800, and President Wilson, "ceases to be President, except in name, when he lands in foreign shores." As the law of 1790, Mr. Watson said, provided that "all officers attached to the seat of Government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia and not elsewhere."

The law cited by Mr. Watson is Chapter XXVIII, of "Acts passed at the second session of the Congress of the United States of America, begun and held at the City of New York, on Monday, the Fourth of January, in the year MDCCC." Section 6 provides:

That on the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of the Government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district (of Columbia) and place (Washington) aforesaid: And all officers attached to the said seat of Government shall, accordingly, be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the necessary expense of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imports and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

John Adams, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved July the sixteenth, 1790 George Washington.

President of the United States. In his comment on the law, Mr. Watson said: "I should say that some uncertainty, if not confusion, exists in the minds of some of those who have discussed the legal effect of the President's contemplated absence from the country in connection especially with the devolution of his powers and duties by reason of a failure to consider the Act of Congress of July 16, 1790. This act fixes the permanent seat of government on and after the first Monday in December, 1800 in the District of Columbia and provides expressly that all offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia and not elsewhere.

"President Wilson, therefore, ceases to be president, except in name, when he lands on foreign shores. He can certainly exercise no official powers or functions by correspond-

SENTENCE OF THOS. J. MOONEY

**Who Was Sentenced to Be
Hanged in Connection with
Dynamite Explosions**

10 PERSONS WERE KILLED

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 28.—The sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to be hanged on December 13, for the deaths of ten persons killed by a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade in July, 1916, was commuted by Gov. W. D. Stephens tonight to life imprisonment.

Court action to have Mooney from the gallows was exhausted by the prisoner, the Supreme Court of the United States having recently decided it could not review the case.

Threats of a national strike in case the Governor did not intervene had been made in various parts of the country and some time ago it was reported that President Wilson had written the Governor to see that Mooney suffered no injustice. The trial judge had also requested a new trial for Mooney.

Gov. Stephens' statement announcing the commutation said that in considering the case he had had before him "the urgent appeal of the President of the United States that I grant commutation."

"Originally, in January of this year, I received a letter from the President asking me if it would not be possible to postpone the execution of Mooney until he could be tried upon one of the other indictments against him.

"Inasmuch as an appeal already had been taken to the Supreme Court of California which appeal itself acted as a stay of the execution, there was at that time no occasion for action on my part. I take it that the President was not correctly informed as to the status of the case?"

In explaining why he had not felt called on to act previously, the Governor said:

"The case as presented to the California courts was that of murder, without further evidence of motive than the impossible tenets of anarchists; whose sympathies for the German cause in the war are well known. Their wild pacifist theories fitted into the widespread activities of the Kaiser's agents in this country.

A number of persons of pronounced anarchistic tendencies were arrested shortly after the explosion and of these Warren K. Billings was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment and Thomas J. Mooney found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

"So long as avenues of appeal to the courts remained open to Mooney, and he was availing himself thereof, I deemed it improper for executive authority to interfere."

The statement reviews the case fully and quotes the two messages from President Woodrow Wilson, in which the action now taken by the Governor was suggested. The commutation says the Governor reduces the case to the status of that of Warren K. Billings.

"I refuse to recognize this case as in any fashion representing a clash between capital and labor," the Governor said, and he characterized as absurd the propaganda that would make Mooney appear as a martyr to the cause of labor. In support of this statement, he quotes a letter from Alexander Berkman outlining the plan afterward adopted for the Mooney campaign.

He denies that Mooney was a true friend of labor and characterized his previous record as such that it did not enlist faith in him among law-abiding citizens, but said in conclusion that this particular case had been decided on its merits.

ence, wireless or cable. When the President ceases potentially to be President some one must be empowered.

Buy War Savings Stamps.

\$20,000 OFFERED FOR THE KAISER

**And the Crown Prince Dead or
Alive by Cologne Soldiers.
Kaiser**

ABDICATED BY WIRE

Paris, Nov. 29.—Persons who have just come from the Rhineland through Holland report astonishing occurrences.

At Cologne crowds have been clamoring against the former Kaiser and the former Crown Prince. Posters placarded over the city and signed by the Executive Committee of the soldiers' associations offer a reward equivalent to \$20,000 to whoever will kill "these arch-criminals in Holland" or bring them back to Germany to be sentenced by their own people.

No official documents exist in Germany of the Kaiser's abdication. The authorities endeavor to explain this by the fact that he abdicated so suddenly that the transaction had to be carried out by telegraph.

This does not alter the situation that the Kaiser has never formally abdicated, and so is still King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, with the advantage if he returns to Germany that he is the only King, as the other Kings have abdicated. "This he would be still more powerful."

A number of German soldiers who crossed the frontier last week and were interned in the German camp at Wohleze, near Amerongen, came to blows with the other Germans over the question of destroying the Kaiser's portraits displayed in the camp. Dutch troops were called in to restore order.

**FORMER KAISER CAN
BE EXTRADITED**

Paris, Nov. 28.—William Hohenzollern can be extradited, in the opinion of Prof. Barthelmy, of the Paris law faculty, who explains that his guiding principle is that when there is an apparent conflict between law and common sense the solution is always found by the following the latter.

The theory that a political crime is any crime inspired by purely political motives, the professor declares, has long been abandoned. He notes that Belgium in 1856 classed regicides among common criminals. Crimes such as the assassination of President Carnot of France and King Humbert of Italy, were inspired by political motives, he points out, and yet the authors of them were executed.

The atrocities ordered by former Emperor William, the professor continues, are condemned even in a state of war by international law and constitute common law crimes. To maintain that they are not because the object for which they are committed was political, is, he argues an absurdity.

**MASS MEETING CALLED OFF
ON ACCOUNT OF FLU.**

Asheville, Nov. 28.—Because of a sudden flare-up in the "flu" situation, with thirty-two cases reported for yesterday, the health authorities called off the big mass meeting scheduled for tonight, and also forbade the holding of several dances scheduled to take place in the city tonight. The mass meeting was planned as a union Thanksgiving meeting of all the churches, and an elaborate program had been mapped out but the "flu" revival caused the authorities to act as a matter of precaution. Most of the new cases are in West Asheville. The authorities have not yet stated whether they will prohibit the re-opening of the theatres, scheduled to take place tomorrow morning.

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN
GERMANY A CERTAINTY.**

Berlin, Nov. 27.—By the Associated Press.—The events of the last few days culminating in the meeting of the heads of the various German states with the exception of the numerically unimportant Spartacus group demonstrates the unity on the subject of holding the National Assembly and makes that organization a certainty.

THANKSGIVING IN EUROPE

**France Says That America is
the Divine Instrument
That Saved**

EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION

London, Nov. 29.—The American Thanksgiving Day was celebrated yesterday in England as never before. The British people co-operated in the observance of the anniversary and entertained Americans in many places. At all the naval bases the Admiralty directed that the American naval units be entertained, while the officers and crews of the five American battleships in the Firth of Forth were guests on board British warships there.

In London the program included a football game at Chelsea between teams of sailors, and a midday dinner at Albert Hall, where 400 British sailors were the hosts of 400 American tars. In the morning at the church for the army and navy, Bishop James De Wolf Perry, of Rhode Island, preached. Foreign Secretary Balfour, the Earl of Roading, British Ambassador to the United States Earl Curzon, and American, French, Italian, Japanese and Chinese diplomats were present. High mass for officers and men was celebrated at Westminster Cathedral. Three hundred marines attended with their band.

Major General John Biddle, commanding the American forces in the United Kingdom, spoke at the afternoon services at the Eagle Hut.

The Pilgrims held a luncheon presided over by the Duke of Connaught. Last night there were two big dinners, one of the American Society and the other of the American Officers' Club, where the Americans entertained British guests, including Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Milner, the War Secretary and the Lord Mayor of London.

The American Red Cross supplied all the Americans in England with a turkey dinner, gave dinners to 500 officers in different camps and distributed the President's proclamation. The crews of 150 American ships all the way from Gibraltar to the Shetland Islands were entertained by the British seamen.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Undoubtedly the most striking Thanksgiving celebration in Paris was that organized by the Knights of Columbus at the Church of the Madeleine, in honor of victory.

The cortege of divines partaking in the festival included the Archbishop of Cambrai, the Bishop of Amiens, Beauvais, Chalons and Soissons; Colonel Workman, head of the Catholic Mission to the Canadian forces; Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Lucan, Archbishop of Rheims and Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster. Knights of Columbus occupied the choir.

Cardinal Bourne expressed Great Britain's gratitude to the United States, saying:

"American intervention was wholly spiritual. It was nothing sordid. No appetite for conquest determined it. America has contributed to save the world. Let us thank God for having chosen America as the instrument of His divine power."

Cardinal Amette added an expression of France's gratitude to the United States.

**VESSELS BRINGING TROOPS
HOME**

Washington, Nov. 28.—General March, chief of staff, announced today that the Cunard liner Mauretania, which sailed from Liverpool for New York last Monday, has aboard 165 officers and 3,834 men of the American army, including 116 sick and wounded. The liner is due in New York early next week.

Counting those on the Mauretania, 10,995 officers and men, most of them attached to air service units which have been training in England, are now en route home. Three liners, the Lapland, Minnekahda and Orca, carry 382 officers and 6,614 men, left Liverpool last week and are due at New York early in the coming week.